

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY.

By Jav. Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845

No. 2591.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion

The "STREET MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted) ; and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December ; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

Apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 30, 3106

merit a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Cash advanced on goods for sale.
Australian Store, Goulburn.
August 24. 3020

Manufactory,
24, Castlersagh-street South. 3245

A *Lowell, and on sale by*
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

To save trouble, lowest price \$20. Enquire at the Custom House. 2157

Wine Cooper and bottles,
898, Pitt-street North.
N.B. Wanted, a Cooper: none but a com-
petent and sober person need apply. 8342

JOHN BIBB,
6, Macquarie street.
1978

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519168>

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Dutchman, a seaman, who it appeared had gone on board the *Midland* steamer in a state of intoxication, and on Sunday morning was found in the water inside of the vessel. It was supposed that the man fell off the plank in attempting to get on shore. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

GOOD SPECULATION.—Mr. George A. Lloyd will sell, this day, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely, the whole of the remaining assets in the estate of Mr. C. Gordon, deceased, consisting of various allotments of land; 4000 sheep, and 100 head of cattle—out of which something handsome may be got.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of interested purchasers to the positive sale of that lucrative business house known as the *Gas Hotel*, situated in Kent-street, at the corner of a street leading to the Australian Gas Company's Works, which will take place this day, at the Mart of Mr. Samuel Lyons, at twelve o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

GOULBURN.
On Wednesday evening, the 29th instant, a most serious result was committed on the person of an old man of domestic habits, Mr. McDonald, who resides at Red Bank, by Patrick and Michael Fox, free by servitude, and Daniel O'Brian, an emigrant. The circumstances of the case are seldom equalled in atrocity, which are thus—The above named two brothers, Donald and Malcolm, and are possessed of several head of cattle, but missing one every two or three weeks were determined to wash, and succeeded though at the peril of their life in finding out the guilty, for while watching their cattle on Wednesday, the 20th instant, they discovered the above named two brothers, Fox, and O'Brian, drive their cattle, a. M. Donald's cattle, into a stock-yard either belonging to O'Brian or Fox, and at sundown let them all out but one, which they slaughtered as soon as the moon rose, and while in the act old McDonald and his sons came upon them, when they fled, but on recovering themselves went home and armed themselves with pistols and a fowling-piece, and so came back to the stock-yard, where they found the McDonalds consulting to take away the hide out of which the brand was cut; the young men, knowing the desperate character of these men, fled, and left their father in the hands of the two brothers, who, finding this was not the way to get the fowling-piece and levelled it at one of the sons, but fortunately it missed fire, whilst another hit the old man with a hatchet on the back, and also gave him a cut with a tomahawk on the head, and but for putting up one of his hands to save his head he would never have lived, but as may be expected his head is dreadfully lacerated, indeed he was left for dead, but after a little recovery and crawled to a hut occupied by one Alfred Pitt, which when these lawless vagabonds understood, they took him into their possession and were actually bringing the old man into Goulburn as a prisoner to charge the next evening, but when they came to the main road leading to Parramatta on one side, and by "James-street" on the other side, the proprietor of that inn, and the two sons which they had guarding the old man taken from them, one of them had the effrontery to come into Goulburn, when he was taken into custody, and Corporal Malden, of the mounted police, brought in the old man, and the two sons, the whole three have undergone an examination by the Bench here, and have been committed to stand their trial on two charges of cattle stealing and attempt at murder.

BIRTHS.
On the 1st instant, at the Sydney Gleebe, Mrs. Henry Ginn, of a daughter.
At Windsor, on Saturday, 30th August, the lady of Robert Johnson, Esq., (late of Dublin), collector, of a son.

TO LET.
THE House lately occupied by Welch and Eldridge, Chemist, King-street East, containing in the basement a large kitchen and cellar, on the ground floor a large shop and kitchen, on the first and second floors four rooms, each well suited for offices, and above two attics. There are two private entrances, and a back entrance, and in the yard is a small store. The whole of the house will be let for one year, or for offices separately. Application to be made to
S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
Bank Court, King-street

THE GLEN ALBION INN.
Corner of Clarence-street and Margaret-place.

TO LET. With Publican's General License, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, and Bar Fittings.
Immediate possession can be given. For terms, &c., apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
George-street and Charlotte-place

TO BE LET. A House, pleasantly situated on the Lower South Head Road, near to the new bridge at Rushcutters Bay, containing ten rooms, with stable, coach-house, and an abundant supply of water.
To a respectable and permanent tenant it will be let at a low rental, and possession may be had about the 1st September, or before, by permission of the present tenant. Apply to Mr. Birnsting, Jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET. A handsome two-story Villa, containing seven rooms and a kitchen; it has good garden with bearing fruit trees, stable, &c.; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, about five miles from Sydney by water. Possession may be had on the 1st September, or before, by permission of the present tenant. Apply to Mr. Birnsting, Jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET. With immediate possession, in consequence of the death of the Proprietor's Wife, a House, License, Goodwill, Bar Fittings, and Furniture, or any part of the Furniture if required, of what well established money-making house, situated in Queen's Arms Inn, Newcastle, on the Great South Road, only thirty miles from Sydney, and now in full trade.
The premises are in thorough repair, with a good substantial six-stall brick stable, fowl house, piggeries, out-houses, coach-house, newly erected stock-yard, &c.
To persons acquainted with the above Inn, the Proprietor considers it unnecessary to comment upon its being known to be the best house in the district.
To parties desirous of engaging the above premises, on application to Messrs. Tooth, at the Kent Brewery, they will find that the consumption of Liquor received from the Kent Brewery is greater than any country house they supply.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Henry Douran, Jew's Harp Inn, Brickfield-hill; or to the owner,
MR. JAMES GREENFIELD,
Queen's Arms Inn, Newcastle,
August 26.
* All letters to be post-paid.

TO LET.
FIRST-RATE QUARRY. in Sussex-street, near King-street. Apply to ISAAC TITTERTON, Syd. ex, August 27.

TO LET.
RENT MODERATE.
A SUBSTANTIALLY new brick-built HOUSE, at Strawberry Hill, Surry Hills, adjoining Mr. Raper's cottages, containing six rooms and attic, balcony front, with an acre of land fenced into a garden and paddock, out-buildings, and a well of excellent water; to be let with or without the garden. Enquire of the man on the premises; or to
WILLIAM BUTT,
Cumberland-street.
September 1. 3211

SALES BY AUCTION.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON.
By Order of the Trustees.
The whole of the remaining Assets—comprising—
£20,000 Book Debts.
Allotments at Concord.
Ditto at Maitland.
4000 Head of Cattle.
4000 Sheep.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been honoured with instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The interest of the Trustees in and to the whole of the remaining Assets in the Estate of R. C. Gordon.
Consisting of—
Book Debts amounting to £20,000
Allotments of Land at Concord
Ditto at Maitland
1000 Head of Cattle, more or less, at present depasturing on the Hunter River
4000 Sheep, more or less, running in the District of Van Diemen's Land
The whole to be sold without reserve, and presenting an opportunity for the investment of capital not often to be met with. To a young man with some means at his disposal, and the whole of his time, this would be a most favourable mode of becoming at once busily employed, and with a fair prospect of being handsomely paid for his outlay and labour.

TERMS AT SALE.
CLARK IRVING, ACTING SILLITOE, Trustees.
The list of book debts is now lying at the Office of the Auctioneer, where they may be examined by intending purchasers. 3239

LAND AT SEABRIGHT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Four Allotments of Land, situated at Seabright, in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, being parts and parcels of a piece of land originally granted to James Martin, and bounded by the main road leading to Parramatta on one side, and by "James-street" on the other side.
N.B. Parties wishing to obtain allotments of land upon which to erect comfortable dwellings, are invited to go over to the North Shore and inspect this property previous to the day of sale.
Title, unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal. 3262

TO OWNERS OF WHALERS, CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
No. 1—1 bale, 24 oz. houseline
2—1 ditto, 24 oz. marline
3—1 ditto, 6 oz. Hambro-line, assorted
4—1 ditto, log-lines
The above are only just landed, ex *Thermis*, and direct from the well known master "James J. Frost, London."
Terms at sale. 3260

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
50 Reams grocers' brown paper, 70 lbs.
Terms at sale. 3261

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. G. A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. Wiles, Upper Fort-street, on
FRIDAY, 5TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Household Furniture of every description.
Terms at sale. 3258

TO IRONMONGERS, PARTIES FURNISHING, SADDLERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case steel pans and saucepans, assorted sizes
One case leading and shiller hames
Ten dozen spades, shovels, and grain forks
One case spig, ro's, burle, and brad nails
One case of iron and leather.
With a large assortment of general ironmongery.
Terms—Cash. 3267

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Two CASES, CONTAINING—
Carpenter's adze, assorted
Socket and firmer chisels
Millwrights' and turning ditto
Socket, mortice, and turning tools
Carpenter's compasses
Coach wrenches
Cutting saws
Hair borers
Wove wire dish covers
Tin dishes, even, and cullenders
Lamps
Kettles and oval pots and covers
Smoothing plane
54 inch pit-saw file
Half register stove
Ballcock chains and yokes
Hoghead and quarter-oak Tarragona wine
With various other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms—Cash. 3141

IRONMONGERY CUTLERY, BRITANNIA METAL WARE &c.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
123—Two cases containing—Table knives and forks, German silver and Britannia metal table and tea spoons, tinners' spoons, carvers, waiters, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 3083

ASSORTED BRUSHWARE &c.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case brushware, consisting of ground paint brushes, sash tools, hand brushes, dust brushes, carpet brooms, hand whisks, Turk's heads, &c.
One case containing Scotch rim and draw-back locks, with ground keys, and best furniture complete.
Terms—Cash. 3189

WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One handsome English made rosewood lute table
One elegant pedestal sideboard
One large school desk
With a variety of sundries.
Terms—Cash. 3265

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case foolscap paper, 164 lbs.
One case super post note paper.
Terms—Cash. 3266

TUESDAY EVENING'S REGULAR SALE OF BOOKS, COPYING PRESS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, WRITING DESKS, CASH BOXES, TEA CADDIES, WATCHES, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, AND WEARING APPAREL.
MR. CARPRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 518, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At seven o'clock, p.m.,
As follows, viz:—
Le Byron des Dames. 4to. red morocco, gilt leaves.
This magnificent book is illustrated by portraits of the principal female characters in Lord Byron's poems, by the *Finch*.
Life of Wellington, 8vo. plates
Life in London, coloured plates
The Fanny, 8vo. with portraits of the most renowned *Papillon*, *Milner*, and *Hammerton*, of the present day.
Barclay's English Dictionary, 4to., scarce
The Religious Library, for the young, 180 vols., all curious, to be sold in sets of twelve
* Patronized by the Clergy, Teachers, and Families.
Capland's Medical Dictionary, 8vo.
* Undoubtedly the best Medical Dictionary extant.
Letter Copying Machine, Book and Ink Powder
Chinese Cribbage Boards, beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl
Cash Boxes, Tea Caddies, and Writing Desks
Two Flageolets
One gold and three silver Watches
Three Silver Guards
Lot of Ivory hand and Forks, used by
* TWO CASES WEARING APPAREL.
Red Hunting Coat, new
Twenty-two pairs trousers
Cloth waistcoats
Summer ditto
Brown thread socks, and a variety of articles
Mr. Carpraer believes his Weekly Book Sale will afford an excellent medium for the disposal of libraries, works of art, and articles of virtu.
Terms—Cash. 3161

SUPPLEMENTAL BOOKS, AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF VALUE.
MR. CARPRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 518, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury, on
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY), 2ND SEPT.,
At seven o'clock,
The following
BOOKS.
The Bee, by Dr. Anderson, 17 vols., 12mo., large paper, portraits of Colles, Adam Smith, &c. Hamilton, George Heriot, Lord Milton, Lockhart, and other great men; scarce.
* A work of profound merit, and calculated to disseminate useful knowledge among all ranks of people.
Hallam's Middle Ages, 2 vols., 8vo., best edition
Coleridge's Literary Remains, 2 vols., 8vo., 1805
Pictorial Geography, 4 vols., 8vo., 1805
Le Breton's French Grammar, 8vo., 1805
Boyer's French Dictionary, 4to., calf
Barker's Demosthenes, Xenophon's Anabasis and Cyropædia
Sophocles, Eschylus, Euripides
Terentii Opera cum Duncun
Terentii Comedie in usum Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
* These classics are all the best editions.
Bell's British Theatre, 17 vols., fine copy, in calf
The Knight of the White Banner, numerous plates
Bredon's Comprehensive view of Natural History, by Bell.
MISCELLANEOUS.
A treble flageolet, "silver keys" very superior
A double flageolet, "silver keys" superior
Tooth instruments
Cutting instruments
Silver snuff boxes
Fair gold pistols
Coffee pots and tea service, &c.
A carpet of the finest cloth, most complete, cost £250; an excellent opportunity for a private gentleman.
Terms—Cash. 3139

GROCERS' PAPEE, STARCH, BISCUIT, BEER, TARRAGONA WINE, OIL, PAINTS, &c.
To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
3 bales, 50 lb. grocers' paper
1 case castor oil
3 boxes soap
18 bags assorted paints
6 boxes lavender tobacco
5 ditto black tea
4 ditto glass
5 cases best starch
16 bags biscuit
1 tierce beef
2 hogheads and quarter-oak Tarragona wine
Terms at sale. 3171

CHINESE CURIOSITIES, JUST LANDED.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Case Chinese Curiosities, just landed, consisting of—
Cheamien, backgammon boards, tea caddies, leather fans, chop sticks, Mandarin swords, paper cutters, sun blinds, scuffs, netting cases, tea trays, silk screens, earrings, silver tassels, fans, &c., &c.
AFTER WHICH,
3 cases was dolls, moving eyes, &c.
2 cases porcelain vases, &c.
1 case box toys
1 case woodlugs
1 optic stone, and a variety of other articles.
Terms at sale. 3257

FRENCH BRANDY 1 DOZIN CASES.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
30 cases French brandy, one dozen each
Terms at sale. 3170

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD by auction, This Day, 2nd September, under *distraint for rent*, at the "Liverpool Arms," George-street, Sydney, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the whole of the Bar Fixtures, consisting of Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Gasometer, and Gas Fittings, Counter, shelving, benches, tables, &c., with sundry other articles.
THOMAS VAWSER,
Balliff.

TO IRONMONGERS, ENGINEERS, BRUSHMAKERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE case bullock chains, short lengths
One case pit, cross-cut, and hand saws
One case boat chains
One axes
One bid. iron bolts, assorted sizes
One case rivets
Twelve dozen best riveting—Huntman's, shingling, and both hammers, wedge axes, carpenter's small adze, best Scotch screw-eyed augers, bright vices, bar grinders, tea-kettles (tinned), glue pots, hinges, assorted Thirty-six casks hurdle nails, assorted sizes
Also,
107 tins paints, assorted colours
12 " turpentine
Terms at sale. 3248

790 SHEEP.
NOW RUNNING AT MORETON BAY, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING LOT OF SHEEP.
340 Ewes, mixed ages
250 Wethers, mixed ages
200 yearlings, mixed sexes.
790 head.
The above are now depasturing at Rose Valley, under the charge of John Ross, Esq.
Terms at sale. 3249

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM YOUNG, SETTLER AND INNKEEPER OF MORETON BAY.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
ON THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
(Or in the event of the steamer not having returned from Moreton Bay, the sale will be held at the same hour on the day after the arrival of the vessel in Sydney.)
66 Sixty-six ewes } Will have 14 months' wool on their backs
65 Sixty-five ewes } in November next.
131

AS at present depasturing under the superintendence and on the station of John Ross, of Rose Valley, in the district of Moreton Bay.
ALSO,
The right, title, and interest, of the Official Assignees, in and to
369 EWES AND WETHERS, running with the above mentioned 131
ALSO,
All the Assignee's right, title, and interest, in and to a certain Inn, the property of the said William Young, situated at Cunningham Gap, in the said district of Moreton Bay, weather-board and shingled, and consisting of six apartments. Also, the following furniture, viz:—
1 Table
6 Chairs
6 stretchers, with blankets and bedding
Dinner and Tea-set for six persons
ALSO,
A paddock adjoining the above Inn, all enclosed.
Terms at Sale. 3250

1094 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE, WITH RIGHT TO THE EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STATION.
Situate in the Liverpool Plains district, and on which they are now depasturing, capable as it is of carrying 3000 head of cattle, or
1000 CATTLE AND 7000 SHEEP,
Together with the numerous and substantial improvements which are erected upon it, comprising—
Two large Verandah Cottages
Strong Store and Kitchen
All requisite Huts, &c.
Two large stockyards
Paddock of ten acres
Cultivation ditto, of three acres
Fruit and Vegetable Garden
With every addition that could be desired combining all the conveniences required on a station, and at the same time, being a most desirable residence for a gentleman and his family.
ALSO,
MR. MORT has received instructions to offer by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
The above choice and valuable herd of Cattle, which will be found well bred, (principally Suffolk and Durham), and remarkably quiet, with a large number of cows broken in to the bull.
The Station, which is very extensive and abundantly watered with never-failing springs, ponds, and creeks, is situated between the Grey and Big Rivers, and is fully calculated to carry the quantity of stock mentioned above, indeed it possesses all the advantages which are sought after in purchases of this kind, viz:—
LOCALITY AND EXTENT OF COUNTRY,
ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND FEED,
STOCK OF AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BREED,
A FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH EVERY COMFORT.
The Dunes, Stock Houses, Furniture, &c., all may be taken at a valuation. Cattle unbranded to be given in, and under six months, also right of brand.
TERMS.
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bill or security on the stock. 3251

SHIPS' FASTENINGS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
THIS DAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
A QUANTITY OF IRON KNEES, for ships' fastenings.
Terms at sale. 3247

SAILING BOAT.
MESSRS. DOLAN AND CREGO will sell by auction, at their Australian Sale Room, 88, King-street, on
THIS EVENING,
At seven o'clock,
An excellent sailing boat, in good condition, with fore-mast, main-sail, jib, oars, iron ballast, &c.
The boat can be seen at Mr. Heaton's, Bathing-house, Woolloomooloo Bay.
N.B.—Offices and Apartments to let. 3252

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH GOODS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Pilet, Menier, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER,
The whole of their Stock-in-Trade, fixtures, &c., consisting of—
White, black, and coloured poul de soies, sarrasme, Florence silks, Gros de Naples, camelines, Barathras, fancy and chine' ducanes, &c.
A large assortment of blouses, thread, Mechlin, and lace, muslin collars, handkerchiefs, perfumery, de laines, &c.
Terms at sale. 2951

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY AND SLOPS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by public auction at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 5TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without the least reserve,
NINETY-SEVEN Cases and Bales of the undermentioned goods, viz:—
2 cases of handsome prints and cuffs
1 case printed muslin dresses
1 ditto white checked
2 cases small pattern prints
1 case 6-4 printed Orleans
1 ditto fancy gauze, foulard, Thibet China, crape, Palestine, Saragosa, Victoria, pelum and handkerchiefs, scarfs, and shawls
1 ditto handsome white dresses
1 ditto ditto small pattern ditto in pieces
1 ditto Palestine dresses
1 ditto rich shawl dresses
1 ditto black and coloured Gros de Naples
1 ditto muslin gowns and habit shirts, capes, carding, chemises, and cuffs
1 ditto handsome Thibet shawls and turn-overs
1 ditto dark filled shawls
1 ditto rich printed corsets
1 ditto irritation ditto
1 ditto real Indian bandannas
1 ditto white cotton hose
1 ditto children's socks
1 ditto children's stays
1 ditto children's fancy cloth and plaid tunics
1 ditto men's and boys' caps
2 cases black hats
1 ditto buckram ditto
2 cases white drill
1 case brown ditto
2 cases brown and black Holland
1 case table linen, assorted sizes, very superior
1 ditto piece damask, assorted widths
1 ditto 10-4 linen sheeting
1 ditto cotton ticking
1 ditto cotton sheeting
1 ditto real Welch flannel
1 ditto Lancashire
2 cases Horrocks' longcloth
1 case 4-4 super
3 cases superior shirting
3 bales grey ditto
1 ditto apron check
1 ditto twilled jean stripe
1 ditto 7-8 yard
1 ditto 6-4 ditto
1 ditto 73-inch white sheeting
1 ditto, 73-inch grey ditto
1 case *Hutchinson's* 6-4 book muslin
1 ditto 15-4 black and coloured jackets
1 ditto 38-45 inch beated twilled sheeting
1 ditto drab muslin
2 bales Russia towelling
1 ditto buckram ditto
1 ditto 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, 15-4, 16-4, 17-4, 18-4, 19-4, 20-4, 21-4, 22-4, 23-4, 24-4, 25-4, 26-4, 27-4, 28-4, 29-4, 30-4, 31-4, 32-4, 33-4, 34-4, 35-4, 36-4, 37-4, 38-4, 39-4, 40-4, 41-4, 42-4, 43-4, 44-4, 45-4, 46-4, 47-4, 48-4, 49-4, 50-4, 51-4, 52-4, 53-4, 54-4, 55-4, 56-4, 57-4, 58-4, 59-4, 60-4, 61-4, 62-4, 63-4, 64-4, 65-4, 66-4, 67-4, 68-4, 69-4, 70-4, 71-4, 72-4, 73-4, 74-4, 75-4, 76-4, 77-4, 78-4, 79-4, 80-4, 81-4, 82-4, 83-4, 84-4, 85-4, 86-4, 87-4, 88-4, 89-4, 90-4, 91-4, 92-4, 93-4, 94-4, 95-4, 96-4, 97-4, 98-4, 99-4, 100-4, 101-4, 102-4, 103-4, 104-4, 105-4, 106-4, 107-4, 108-4, 109-4, 110-4, 111-4, 112-4, 113-4, 114-4, 115-4, 116-4, 117-4, 118-4, 119-4, 120-4, 121-4, 122-4, 123-4, 124-4, 125-4, 126-4, 127-4, 128-4, 129-4, 130-4, 131-4, 132-4, 133-4, 134-4, 135-4, 136-4, 137-4, 138-4, 139-4, 140-4, 141-4, 142-4, 143-4, 144-4, 145-4, 146-4, 147-4, 148-4, 149-4, 150-4, 151-4, 152-4, 153-4, 154-4, 155-4, 156-4, 157-4, 158-4, 159-4, 160-4, 161-4, 162-4, 163-4, 164-4, 165-4, 166-4, 167-4, 168-4, 169-4, 170-4, 171-4, 172-4, 173-4, 174-4, 175-4, 176-4, 177-4, 178-4, 179-4, 180-4, 181-4, 182-4, 183-4, 184-4, 185-4, 186-4, 187-4, 188-4, 189-4, 190-4, 191-4, 192-4, 193-4, 194-4, 195-4, 196-4, 197-4, 198-4, 199-4, 200-4, 201-4, 202-4, 203-4, 204-4, 205-4, 206-4, 207-4, 208-4, 209-4, 210-4, 211-4, 212-4, 213-4, 214-4, 215-4, 216-4, 217-4, 218-4, 219-4, 220-4, 221-4, 222-4, 223-4, 224-4, 225-4, 226-4, 227-4, 228-4, 229-4, 230-4, 231-4, 232-4, 233-4, 234-4, 235-4, 236-4, 237-4, 238-4, 239-4, 240-4, 241-4, 242-4, 243-4, 244-4, 245-4, 246-4, 247-4, 248-4, 249-4, 250-4, 251-4, 252-4, 253-4, 254-4, 255-4, 256-4, 257-4, 258-4, 259-4, 260-4, 261-4, 262-4, 263-4, 264-4, 265-4, 266-4, 267-4, 268-4, 269-4, 270-4, 271-4, 272-4, 273-4, 274-4, 275-4, 276-4, 277-4, 278-4, 279-4, 280-4, 281-4, 282-4, 283-4, 284-4, 285-4, 286-4, 287-4, 288-4, 289-4, 290-4, 291-4, 292-4, 293-4, 294-4, 295-4, 296-4, 297-4, 298-4, 299-4, 300-4, 301-4, 302-4, 303-4, 304-4, 305-4, 306-4, 307-4, 308-4, 309-4, 310-4, 311-4, 312-4, 313-4, 314-4, 315-4, 316-4, 317-4, 318-4, 319-4, 320-4, 321-4, 322-4, 323-4, 324-4, 325-4, 326-4, 327-4, 328-4, 329-4, 330-4, 331-4, 332-4, 333-4, 334-4, 335-4, 336-4, 337-4, 338-4, 339-4, 340-4, 341-4, 342-4, 343-4, 344-4, 345-4, 346-4, 347-4, 348-4, 349-4, 350-4, 351-4, 352-4, 353-4, 354-4, 355-4, 356-4, 357-4, 358-4, 359-4, 360-4, 361-4, 362-4, 363-4, 364-4, 365-4, 366-4, 367-4, 368-4, 369-4, 370-4, 371-4, 372-4, 373-4, 374-4, 375-4, 376-4, 377-4, 378-4, 379-4, 380-4, 381-4, 382-4, 383-4, 384-4, 385-4, 386-4, 387-4, 388-4, 389-4, 390-4, 391-4, 392-4, 393-4, 394-4, 395-4, 396-4, 397-4, 398-4, 399-4, 400-4, 401-4, 402-4, 403-4, 404-4, 405-4, 406-4, 407-4, 408-4, 409-4, 410-4, 411-4, 412-4, 413-4, 414-4, 415-4, 416-4, 417-4, 418-4, 419-4, 420-4, 421-4, 422-4, 423-4, 424-4, 425-4, 426-4, 427-4, 428-4, 429-4, 430-4, 431-4, 432-4, 433-4, 434-4, 435-4, 436-4, 437-4, 438-4, 439-4, 440-4, 441-4, 442-4, 443-4, 444-4, 445-4, 446-4, 447-4, 448-4, 449-4, 450-4, 451-4, 452-4, 453-4, 454-4, 455-4, 456-4, 457-4, 458-4, 459-4, 460-

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Van Diemen's Land newspapers received by the *Louisa*, containing a number of extracts from English newspapers on various interesting topics, we have published a Supplement to this morning's *Herald*, for the purpose of presenting them to our readers; the English news received in Van Diemen's Land being, as our readers are aware, to the 18th April, a fortnight later than has been received in Sydney. All the political news has been noticed previously, the last steamer from Launceston having brought us a summary of the principal events. Our remarks will, therefore, be very brief; indeed, we scarcely think it necessary to do more than call attention to the extracts which we give below.

It is to be seen that the grievance which these colonies labour under by having to pay the same duty as foreign ones, if they import wheat into England, is generally admitted. The article from the *Times* on the subject is forcible and convincing. The petition from the London merchants also shows clearly the hardship of the restrictions; and as Sir R. Peel is so decided an advocate for free trade, we do not see how he can resist the prayer of the petition sent from our Legislative Council, backed as it has been. To Mr. Hutt, for having a second time brought their petition under the notice of the House of Commons, the colonists are much indebted.

The agitation in opposition to the proposed endowment of Maynooth was, as will be seen, becoming deep and general; but we fear that Sir Robert Peel, with his certain majority of one hundred, will disregard the voice of the public, the enemies of those who have hitherto been his friends and supporters, and his own professed principles, and carry the measure through the Commons. In the House of Lords the result is not so certain; but it will probably be carried even there.

The Queen was certainly to visit Ireland, but the time was not fixed. She was to be received in Dublin with the utmost magnificence. Mr. O'Connell talks of having a body guard of one thousand gentlemen, dressed in an uniform of green and gold to escort Her Majesty. Upon leaving Ireland, the royal party it is said proceed to Lisbon, on a visit, the husband of the Queen of Portugal being cousin to Prince Albert.

We are sorry to announce the death of Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. W. Whitte, Commander in Chief at the Nile. The gallant officer, while watching from his residence the progress of his flag-ship, the *Trafalgar*, and of the basin, was struck with apoplexy, and died instantly.

The *Montreal Gazette* declares, in the most emphatic terms, that the English rumour of Lord Macaulay's retirement from the government of Canada is entirely without foundation. The *Gazette* adds, that "there is no apprehension of the state of his health speedily creating any necessity for his doing so."

A monument and statue have been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon. It was raised by public subscription, confined to the members of the profession of which he was so valuable a member.

It is said that several ships have gone in ballast, both from London and Liverpool, to the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of bringing away nitrate of soda and nitrate of soda. This is an important fact, as it has hitherto been supposed that the article in question could only be obtained on the west coast of South America.

The articles respecting the Oregon territory are well worth reading. They show that there is a perfect unanimity of feeling among all classes; that the time has now come when the question of title to the Oregon must be settled, and that any attempt upon the part of America to "put her foot on the neck" without England's sanction will be resisted, even if immediate war be the result. The funds were not much affected by the parliamentary discussions of the subject.

COLONIES AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

(From the *Atlas*, April 12.)
The conviction that our present system of colonial government is insufficient for the needs of all governments, the advancement of the property of the governed, and is unworthy of a country whose dependencies have been rivaled in extent, in variety, in productiveness, and in number, by the "mission" seems to be the conviction of the uttermost parts of the Anglo-American civilization—this conviction early in the century, and has, if we may so say, taken the signs of the times, and is now a state in which informed public opinion requires a remedy. The colonies are not colonies any longer; they are now, as it were, the cost they appear to impose upon us, and, above all, the obstacle to the adoption of free trade with foreign countries, have indeed become an intelligent, though a small class of thinkers, to cut the Gordian knot of colonial difficulties by abandonment of all colonies. Instinctively, however, on the part of the many, and for most substantial reasons, on the part of others, that colonial finds no response in the public mind.

Colonies so obviously augment our political importance that their abandonment would necessarily diminish our influence in the affairs of Europe, and our domination would necessarily beget another struggle by France, if not for universal dominion, at least for supremacy in

the European system. French supremacy therein is inconsistent with our existence as a first-rate power; and our reduction to a secondary state would re-act prejudicially on civilisation and liberty generally. Moreover, the trouble our colonies give us is not inherent in, but is extraneous to, their possession; it is not a necessary condition of colonial existence, but the result of colonial mismanagement; it is not an argument for their abandonment, but a reason for their better government.

The cost, too, of colonies to England is vastly exaggerated, and, such as it is, might readily be reduced. A large item of what is called "colonial expenditure" is most improperly so termed, in consequence of a misapprehension of the word "colony." In modern phraseology, all dependencies are termed colonies. This, however, an abuse of language. A colony, in its ancient and accurate signification, is a territory of which the soil is either entirely or principally owned by settlers from the mother country—a possession in which the art of colonisation may be practised by the dominant state. Military stations, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, St. Helena, and Hong Kong—conquered districts possessed by native inhabitants with a slight admixture of the conquerors, such as Ceylon—dependent empires filled by crowded and various people, such as India—mercantile factories, such as our posts on the coast of Africa—convict establishments, such as Norfolk Island—are not colonies. To charge their expenses against colonies is to inflict an injury on the great cause of colonisation and civilisation. And yet great part of our "colonial expenditure" is so made up. Undoubtedly, however, the military expenses of our colonies are large; but just in proportion as they are well governed may it be reduced. By internal good government one half the troops now in the colonies might be spared; and as tranquillity and prosperity are the result of good government, the military cost of our colonies might be reduced to the expense of external defence—small in time of peace. At present we have in foreign service 77 regiments. But of these 45 are not in colonies; 29 in India, 14 in our military stations, and 2 in Ceylon; and of the 22 that are in the colonies, no less than 13 are in British America, and 11 in the tropical colonies. Now, the fact of this large proportion of the troops actually in colonial service being in North America and the West Indies, is owing, last, to the misgovernment of the mother country which produced rebellion in Canada, and dissensions between masters and labourers in the tropical colonies; and, 2ndly, to the unsatisfactory state of our foreign relations with the United States, which compel us to guard Canada and the West Indies. So that to the 45 regiments on foreign service that are not in colonies, at least 15 other regiments that are in them must be added as part of the price colonial mismanagement costs the mother country. And similar deductions must be made in naval expenditure before we can arrive at what the costs of defending the colonies really is. These large deductions made, the item of colonial expenditure, now so striking, would be small indeed. And the army and navy form in their present state the greatest obstacle to reduction of taxation, good government in the colonies would, by allowing a considerable part of the troops in them, and the ships of war about them, to be withdrawn, enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to largely reduce the Estimates, and so proportionally lighten the public burthen. Thus the people at home are peculiarly interested in the better administration of the colonies.

Equally erroneous is it to hold a restrictive commercial policy inseparable from the possession of extensive colonies. If free trade be good for the mother country, it must be quite as beneficial for colonies. The trade of all our colonies was perfectly free at the outset; while free, their progress in prosperity was uninterrupted. "To clip the wings of the Dutch," as Blackstone has it, who monopolised the carrying trade of the world, Cromwell passed the Navigation Laws, and instantly the principle of restriction was applied to the colonies, their prosperity declined. Subsequently colonial prosperity revived; but what is true of the mother country is also true of the colonies—their progress has been in spite of, and notwithstanding our economical policy. And even now, when much of that policy has been relaxed, we still limit the advancement of the colonies for the sake, as it is assumed, of our shipping. No: give to the colonies free trade with the rest of the world, and they will progress quite as much under it as the mother country. Protection is their bane.

If, then, there be every reason to preserve and extend, instead of to abandon the colonies, the duty of governing them well is thereby increased. Nor ought good government to be restricted because it may end in separation: for, firstly, bad government is, as experience testifies, the Americans lead them? The question is grave. They may need a practical proof that England's dignified forbearance thus far is no result of weakness. A war would cost this country too much not to be begun in such a way as to force it to a conclusion as soon as possible; and the unwieldy Union is more exposed than its self-sufficient citizens may fancy. They talk in the Union of "annexing Canada"; Canada, gratified by certain boons, already demanded for her by her influential opinions in this country—the session of the civil list, for instance, now sanctioned by the highest authority in the colony—would soon teach what kind of "annexation" might be expected. Do they talk of distracting England by tampering with Ireland? Why, a few concessions exacted *pro forma*, and Ireland would gaily spring forward to show her chivalry under Queen Victoria's banner; there is a certain kind of "loyalty" in which the Celt excels the Saxon. There are Irishmen, moreover, across the Atlantic, who have not been kindly propitiated by "native Americans." By the annexation the Union would be made continuous with hostile Mexico. America has a larger marine trade than it can convey. And suppose a skeleton regiment were thrown into Georgia or Carolina, with

offers of good pay for every black soldier, freedom, and a home in the West Indies? Horrible would war be for all; but once begun, the most pacific in England would urge the making it energetic, aggressive, and effectual."

MEETINGS TO OPPOSE THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

These meetings to oppose this grant commenced on Monday, when 2500 dissenters assembled in the Eaton Institution, Commercial-road, Sir Culling Smith, Bart., in the chair. He opened the proceedings by saying they were not met to "grieve over the betrayal of their cause by friends," such as Lord John Russell, but to protest against the proceedings of their opponents. It was the object of Ministers to carry their measure before the country had time to oppose it. "History was not wanting in instances of a similar nature. They were attempting to re-establish Roman Catholicism in the land from which it had been rooted out, and it might be remembered that another statesman, deemed in his own time great—Lord Bolingbroke—had tried the same experiment in Scotland, and given precisely the same interval of one week for the people to express their opinion with regard to it. He had perished—an exile in a foreign land. Lord Robert Peel, should he persist in such a measure, would die an exile from the hearts of his countrymen, most righteously—an exile from power." The other speeches and the resolutions were of the character ordinary on such occasions. Dr. Reed, however, declared his own and "his brethren's" willingness to give up the *Regium Donum*.

On Tuesday, 2000 of the churchmen of Stepney, under the direction of their clergy, met; the Rector of Whitechapel in the chair. He thought a better education might render the Maynooth priests more intelligent, but it would also render them more dangerous. The Rev. E. Cox, curate of Stepney, said, "no good had ever resulted from concessions to the Romanists, and that an increase of the grant of Maynooth was a violation of the union."—The Rev. A. B. Evans said, Sir R. Peel was placing a new weapon in the hands of the Romish priesthood.—The Rev. T. Gibson thought Romanism a disloyal religion! His voice was all for war. "Let there be no peace with Rome."—The Rev. R. Thomas, of Bancroft's Hospital, said, rather perish all church endowments than endow Maynooth.—The Rev. J. T. Duffell, rector of Bow, asked, would the pages of Aristotle or Plato do away with the study of Peter Denis?—The Rev. H. Robins threatened Sir R. Peel with the next general election. It was not Protestantism that was injuring Ireland; the great fault was that Protestantism there was not sufficiently forced. All the resolutions were unanimously carried, and, after singing the Doxology, the meeting separated.

On the same day 3000 Dissenters met in Finsbury Chapel, Moorgate, under the presidency of Sir E. C. Smith, when Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., announced that several members of the House of Commons intended to call for more time for the public consideration of the matter, or otherwise to move that an address be presented to Her Majesty, entreating her to refuse her consent to the passing of the bill, and either to dismiss her present ministers, or to dissolve the Parliament.—The Rev. J. Burnett, and Mr. D. Wire were the principal speakers.

The deputies of the three denominations of dissenters met on the same day, at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, J. R. Mills, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. A. Hankey moved a resolution hostile to the Government measure, and, in doing so, said, "The Reformation was now attempted to be set aside, and the country brought back to the times of the Stuarts and Tudors!" He looked, too, with much concern on the character of their youthful Queen. "If that bill were carried, their innocent Queen would have, through the treachery of her Ministers, to give her sanction to that which would be ruin to the country." Every true Protestant would oppose the measure.—Mr. Griffith thought it was a sad proof of the political degeneracy of the present day, that Lord John Russell, and the once liberty-loving Whig party, had entirely forgotten that great principle of the British Constitution that was as dear to every Englishman as his liberty—namely, that of all Parliamentary grants being annual. Look at the present opposition: see that opposition, led by Lord John Russell, prostrate at the feet of a Peel. They had great cause to complain of the conduct of the Liberal press in confounding the present bill with those other great principles which they had supported all their lives. They must take care that they did not allow pseudo Liberals to confound religious liberty with religious taxation. The church in Ireland must be free. He would at that moment gladly see Mr. O'Connell Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Sheil Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and by their means see the hap of Ireland re-established under the willow, and happiness re-established there by the freedom of religion.—Mr. Wire was certain "the country would rise against an apostate like Sir Robert Peel sitting on the right hand of their beloved sovereign, and governing the lives of the people of England."—All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

At Shadwell another meeting was held in the "Ebenezer," on the same day, for the same purpose, with the same result. On Wednesday morning, Sir R. Peel received a deputation from the general committee for conducting the opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill, consisting of a number of clergymen of the Established Church, dissenting ministers, and laymen, to state the objections entertained generally to the measure. They alluded to the number of petitions which had already been presented against the Bill, and the still greater number which were in course of signature, and urged the right honorable baronet, as the head of the British Government, the expediency of proceeding with a Bill which was manifestly hostile to the opinions and feelings of the country. They especially requested that the second reading of the bill may be postponed, in order that further time may be afforded to the more distant parts of the kingdom for the manifestation of their sentiments on the measure.

At Liverpool another meeting was held on Monday, in the Amphitheatre, principally of the middling and working classes; at which Lord Sandon was very unceremoniously treated for his vote in favour of the grant, by a Mr. Horsfall. The Rev. Hugh McNeill was, however, the principal orator; Ministers were, he said, acting as if there was no Word of God, as if religion were nothing more than a tariff. If the present crisis should be consummated by the endowment of the priesthood, it would be the duty of Englishmen—of English Christians—to retire within their private spheres, to gather, if possible, in election unto the Lord, a remnant according to His grace out of a guilty nation; and that the notion of keeping the nation in an attitude of protest must be given up. And then what would avail her other glory? What then would avail her advance in science, her increase in commerce, her manufactures, her railroads, with all the other teeming incidents and effects which swell the accumulations of proud man now?

On Tuesday, a large meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Northampton assembled at that town; the Archdeacon in the chair. The reverend gentleman commenced the proceedings by complaining that "he felt it a great hardship to be compelled by the friends he had trusted and the Government he had professed, to give his sanction to a college where doctrines were taught against which he, as a clergyman of the Church of England, was bound and paid to protest."

A petition strongly condemnatory of the grant, on religious grounds was proposed, but objected to; and another, praying that the grant proposed to be given to Maynooth, may be appropriated to secular education, moved. After some discussion a petition, trusting that Parliament would "devise some method by which our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland may be benefited, without doing violence to the religious principles which your petitioners profess," was agreed to.

A meeting, preliminary to a greater assembly, was held at Birmingham on Thursday; and at Coventry the archdeacon has summoned the clergy to assemble.

The Liverpool petition against the grant has received 15,000 signatures.

Sir Robert Peel listened to the representations of the deputation with his wonted suavity of manner, but declined to accede to the request for further time; the deputation then waited upon Lord John Russell, or, as Sir C. E. Smith in a letter to the *Chronicle*, elegantly says,—"We were then shut up to the necessity of waiting on Lord John Russell, who, as the leader of the party professing to entertain special respect for the opinions of the people, we hoped, whatever his views might be of the measure itself, would not lend himself to stifle the expression of the public mind. But in this we were unhappily disappointed. The statesman who carried the Reform Bill by popular agitation, we found prepared totally to disregard the expression of public opinion. Between the two great political parties, the Protestantism of our country seems destined to ruin, unless God, in his merciful providence, by the instrumentality of the national voice, shall restore our infatuated rulers from pursuing their reckless course. Our grief at the result of these interviews was painfully augmented, when, upon our arrival at the House of Commons, this (Thursday) evening, we ascertained that the Whig leaders, to avoid the peril to which Sir Robert Peel's Government was exposed by Mr. Ward's motion, had caused its withdrawal. Had the motion been put, as I know was resolved on at a Whig party, as an amendment to the second reading, the nefarious measure would have been defeated by the combined votes of the true Protestants who opposed the first reading, of many who were absent on that occasion, and of the regular adherents to the Whig party. The forms of the House are such, that this would have been done without any compromise of principle on either side." The right hon. baronet adds "Now, our only hope under God is in universal agitation. Will the people of England submit to the sacrifice of the religion of their fathers on the altar of unprincipled expediency? Is there a corporation, a parish, a congregation, an individual Protestant, who has hitherto refrained from acting, that will not now obey the call of duty to save the Protestantism of our country?"

A requisition to the Lord Mayor for convening a public meeting in the city, to petition the House of Commons against this measure, has been very numerous signed. His lordship has expressed his cordial concurrence with the object of the proposed meeting; and only hesitates as to granting the Egyptian Hall for that purpose, on account of its having been newly painted and decorated, lest the walls and pillars should be decayed by the crowded assembly which it is anticipated will be drawn together in the present excited state of the public feeling. Monday next, at noon, is at present named for the meeting, at which the Lord Mayor, it is expected, will preside.

Covent Garden Theatre is also engaged for a public meeting on the same subject, to be held on Monday evening next. In the provinces, meetings are also numerous. At Liverpool 3000 persons assembled on Monday, in the Amphitheatre, principally of the middling and working classes; at which Lord Sandon was very unceremoniously treated for his vote in favour of the grant, by a Mr. Horsfall. The Rev. Hugh McNeill was, however, the principal orator; Ministers were, he said, acting as if there was no Word of God, as if religion were nothing more than a tariff. If the present crisis should be consummated by the endowment of the priesthood, it would be the duty of Englishmen—of English Christians—to retire within their private spheres, to gather, if possible, in election unto the Lord, a remnant according to His grace out of a guilty nation; and that the notion of keeping the nation in an attitude of protest must be given up. And then what would avail her other glory? What then would avail her advance in science, her increase in commerce, her manufactures, her railroads, with all the other teeming incidents and effects which swell the accumulations of proud man now?

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THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

(From the *Observer*.)
"We congratulate the country on the unanimity which prevails on this important question. There is no fear of petty party schemes, or jealousies, fettering the hands of the Government, if armed intervention becomes necessary to maintain our rights in the Oregon territory. If war there be, it will be occasioned entirely by the unprovoked aggression of the United States, who know their claim to the territory in question is without foundation, and who are re-enacting the fable of the wolf and the lamb, merely to force a quarrel upon this country. It may be imagined that the apparent proximity of the disputed territory to the United States would, in the event of hostilities, give to the invaders a decisive advantage—that advantage, however, is much less than many of our readers would suppose. The geographical position of the Oregon, and the impassable nature of the enormous tract of intervening country, present insurmountable obstacles to the marching

of troops by land. A naval force must decide the question at the mouth of the Columbia River. The united voice of Parliament, the energy of those at the head of public affairs, and the power of our naval armaments, coupled with the gallantry of British seamen, inspire us with perfect confidence as to the result. Any operations on land could only be conducted on the smallest scale, and would amount to nothing but the stealthy murder of unoffending settlers, by burning their houses, or shooting them unseen from behind logs, a species of warfare in which the people of the United States have long enjoyed a dishonourable celebrity, worthy of a nation who shuns an enemy in the open field. The British settlers at present in the Oregon district, which is now in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, outnumber the intruders in a very large proportion, and are perfectly able and willing to defend themselves against any aggression on the land side, and we can positively state that the presence of a sufficient naval force in the Pacific will shortly afford a secure defence against any hostile attempts by sea."

(From the *Britannia*.)
"The question of the Oregon territory came under discussion in both Houses of Parliament last night. The language of Ministers was firm, but cautious. The inaugural address of President Polk drew from Sir Robert Peel some strong expressions of condemnation; and, in reference to the assertion that the United States had 'a clear and unquestionable right' to the Oregon territory, the Premier stated that this country had rights, and that though he hoped for a pacific solution of the question, they should, if necessary, be firmly maintained. This language drew forth loud cheers from all parts of the House. We have reason to believe that, however amicable in tone might be the negotiations of our Government with President Tyler's Cabinet, a matter of some difficulty was in discussion before Mr. Polk assumed office. The letter of Mr. Calhoun to the States Minister at Paris had excited the attention of our Government, which had demanded the retraction and disavowal of the offensive document. It is probable from that question remaining unsettled, as well as from the unusual language of Mr. Polk, that Ministers last night felt it necessary to hint that they were prepared for any alternative rather than disgraceful concession. We believe that our Government, without giving any just cause of alarm, is not confining itself to declarations merely. Urgent instructions have been forwarded to the Governors of all our North American dependencies to keep themselves prepared for every emergency; and two additional companies of Royal Artillery are under orders for embarkation for Canada. The augmentation is small, yet the time at which it is made, the fact that it is intended as a reinforcement, and not as a relief, give it a degree of significance that might not otherwise attach to it. In connection with this subject, we may mention the very unexpected detention at Liverpool of the Halifax steam-ship *Caledonia*, by orders from the Admiralty. This unlooked-for delay of at least thirty-six hours was yesterday the subject of much comment and conjecture in the city. The generally received explanation was, that it was done in order to give the Government the opportunity of awaiting the result of the Parliamentary discussions of last night on the Oregon question. We may expect that the intelligence it will carry will cause a great sensation in America. Our Ministers have at last spoken out, and the answer to their declarations of last night will naturally be looked for with much anxiety. In plain words they say to President Polk, 'We will not allow you to decide this question as you please. Your bluster does not frighten us. The points in dispute shall be settled by negotiation on principles of reason, not by the mere assertion of an inexperienced man whom chance has elevated to the first office of the American republic.'"

(From the *Spectator*.)
"The intelligence from America grows serious. The Congress have adopted the 'joint resolution' for annexing Texas. John Tyler has had the letter of his wish, and has signed the act of annexation; and is now negotiating or has negotiated at Galveston. The Bill for the occupation of Oregon has been rejected by a small majority in the Senate, only to be re-introduced hereafter. These bold steps of encroachment are really menacing to the peace of the world; and there is a cool impudence about them still more provocative. The new President, James K. Polk, has entered office, and has delivered his 'inaugural address.' The occasion is worthy of the most exalted intervention; but evidently James K. Polk is no *deus ex machina* to perform a miracle. His address is a respectably composed thesis on the constitution, which he flatters with all theunction of an author's dedication to his patron sixty years since. His style is a great improvement on that of John Tyler, but in statesmanship, he seems to be even less of a substantive than that fortuitous President. He quite worships whatever is 'institutions' and everything besides; he is for annexation of Texas, occupation of Oregon, for Slavery, against a State Bank; Pennsylvania begins to pay, and he is prospectively against repudiation; and no doubt as popular opinion is very strong on the point, he is for Lynch-law—that is almost a corollary to the rest of his axioms. He is the very man to obey the 'cicero ardor prava jubentium.' Thus pampered by opportunity, whether will the rashness of the Anglo-Saxon radiant road to separation; and, secondly, every people, however situated, have an inalienable right to be well governed. We neither can nor ought to hope for the perpetual dependence of our colonies. Colonization is the art of creating new nations. Separation, peaceable and friendly, is therefore, its legitimate termination; and the sooner we can place our colonies in a position to become independent states, the more successful shall we be in this art. Nor ought we by separation to diminish the number of our colonies; but rather, in expectation of separation, to be continuously forming new settlements, in their turn to be thrown off in like manner."

The vice of the present colonial system is, that we govern our colonies for the sole purpose, apparently, of preserving their dependence. Whereas the true principle is, we repeat, so to govern them as to hasten their independence. Canada achieved only responsible government by rebellion. For twenty years we kept the colony in a state of chronic anarchy rather than concede responsible government; the Canadians were not, we deluded ourselves by saying, fit for it; while their very desire was the best evidence we could have of their fitness. So now, under the guise of the same poor fallacy, we refuse representative governments to the Cape of Good Hope, and palm off on New South Wales a system of representation that dissatisfies every settler in it. Russians might not be, if placed in New Zealand, fit for a system of government deemed them at St. Petersburg; but Englishmen settled there are fit, because they themselves have enjoyed constitutional rule at home, and because their traditions teach them nothing of any other sort of government; under any other they become bad, not good subjects. English colonies cannot be well governed by any despotic system, because in England there are no materials to form good despots. To be well governed, our colonies must in the main be self-governed. Our early colonists, instead of parting with a portion of their rights when they settled in a distant dependency, felt that they breathed a purer air than even that of the land they had relinquished. Thus we rendered colonies attractive to men of intelligence, activity, and spirit. By pursuing the opposite course, we are reducing colonization to a mere shovelling out of paupers.

We must return to our older and wiser system of colonization. Colonial boards at home are not, as the *Times* supposes, the want of the colonies. Local representation is their want. Without representation, boards are useless; with it, they are, as we shall hereafter show, needless.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 11.
The work of receiving petitions concluded, and some smaller matters disposed of, Sir Robert Peel moved the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill. Mr. Colquhoun, repeated many arguments against the measure—the democratic and agitating tendencies of Maynooth, the inevitable following of ulterior endowments for the Roman Catholic Church, and so forth—moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He was followed by Mr. O'Connell to the same effect, with an emphatic warning of the danger of encouraging the Jesuits in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone then rose. He excused himself for not having delivered his opinion on the measure at the earliest opportunity, by the necessity of seeing the printed bill and musing his judgment. He admitted his belief that the minority of last week represented the prevailing sense of a great majority of the people of England and of Scotland; and yet, after taking a view of the subject, he was prepared, in opposition to the prevailing opinion, and in opposition to his own deeply cherished prepossessions, to give his deliberate support to this measure. The reasons hitherto given for the bill appeared to him however to be quite inadequate—unreal and unsubstantial. He could not agree with Sir Robert Peel in resting his support on any "compact;" for although the annual grant rested on a compact which did somewhat fetter the discretion of Parliament, this was a question not of an annual grant but of a permanent endowment—not merely of an increase of money but of re-instituting the College. It was a new measure. He could not agree that it was an act of restitution—for if so, how paltry a return of a shilling or sixpence in the pound! He supported the bill because he felt confident that whatever tends to give dignity and ease to the Professors of Maynooth College, would have a material influence in softening the tone of that institution. He found strong *prima facie* and presumptive arguments in favour of a proposition such as that made by the Government, arising out of the numbers of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland, their great poverty, and the great difficulty they experience in providing themselves with even the common necessities of life; arguments in the favourable concurrence of statesmen of opposite parties, and in the popular doctrine that those who pay taxes should share equally in the benefits resulting from the state. He was strengthened in his conclusion to support the bill by the reasonableness of the arguments advanced against it. It is said that Mr. Pitt's exerting has failed; whereas he spoke of training the priests at Maynooth, and supporting them afterwards; so that his experiment has not been tried. The deficiencies in the literature at Maynooth are arguments for improving that literature. The objections were those of detail, not principle. The only principle advanced was the maintenance of Protestantism; but what is "Protestantism?" where is it defined in the constitution or in law? The "Church of England" is a definite thing; but then the State does not confine its support to that Church, and could not possibly do so. It is a paradox to human nature, to say that conciliatory measures are entirely useless in winning the affections of men; and he was willing to risk some reproach in trying the experiment.

Mr. Disraeli delivered one of his amusing speeches, not on the motion, but on Sir Robert Peel; full of his stinging playfulness, every sentence echoed by laughter. For instance, Sir Robert Peel, he remarked, said, "three courses were opened to him": he always says so—

"In a certain sense, and looking to his own position, he is right: there is the course that the right honorable gentleman has left; there is the course that the right honorable gentleman is following; and there is usually the course which the right honorable gentleman ought to pursue. Perhaps, Sir, I ought to say that there is a fourth course; because it is possible for the House of Commons to adopt one of those courses indicated by the honorable gentleman, and then, having voted for it, to rescind it. That is the fourth course; and in future I trust the right honorable gentleman will not forget it."

If a member criticised the conduct of the Minister, his mouth was to be stopped by saying that he "banded personalities," a method of putting down discussion which has been tried in "another place."

I remember when we used to toast 'another place' with three times three and nine times nine; 'another place' was once a favourite toast at all Conservative dinners. It was the independence of 'another place' now? It is not 'another place,' it is not the revolutionary spirit of the nineteenth century, which has consigned 'another place' to its illustrious insignificance; it is Conservatism and a Conservative dictator. Are you prepared to meet the same fate; every time a member expresses any opinions not absolutely agreeable to the minister of the day, is he to be stopped by a charge of 'banding personalities?' Whenever the young men of England allude to any great principles of political life or Parliamentary conduct, are they to be recommended to go to a Railway Committee? It may break the spirit in 'another place,' and it may lower the tone in this; 'another place' may be drilled into a guard-room, and the House of Commons may be degraded into a vestry.

There is now no constitutional opposition because there is no Government formed on definite principles—

Something has risen up in this country as fatal in the political world as it has been in the landed world of Ireland—we have a great Parliamentary 'middleman.' *(Tumultuous cheering.)* It is well known that a middleman is: he is a man who bamboozles one party and plunders the other, till, having obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out, 'let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure.' *(Spectator.)*

MR. O'CONNELL ON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.
MR. O'CONNELL congratulated the country on the adoption of Mr. Grey Porter and the excellent sentiments which they had heard from him. Mr. Porter was an advocate for the Repeal of the Act of Union. Let that much be accomplished and they could afterwards talk of the measures necessary to replace it. He would not wonder, after all, if Sir Robert Peel himself brought in a Bill for the Repeal of the Union. *(Laughter.)* He never opposed the repeal with greater sternness than he did the emancipation of the Catholics; yet he was the man who carried the Emancipation Bill triumphantly through the House of Commons, and forced it through the House of Lords. Well, now I am (said Mr. O'Connell) beginning to fall in love with Sir Robert Peel—Hush for Peel and Re-peal. *(Great laughter.)* Do I blame him for the course he took then? No, I praise him, and I praise him for his speech and plans in reference to the College of Maynooth. *(Hear, hear.)* I did not hazard an opinion upon the proposed increased grant to Maynooth the last day I was here, and I meant to be cautious to-day; but my friend Dr. Gray has brought me the Bill, which I have just read; and I here proclaim it as excellent. *(Great cheers.)* £30,000 to be at once granted for building additions, and improving the College of Maynooth—£30,000 without restriction or limitation! Why, there will be a handsome College built with this sum. *(Hear, hear.)* Then £6000 will be given to the President and Professors; they will not hereafter be running away to country parishes—it will make them remain in the College, in consequence of the very great advantages they will enjoy by remaining in their professorships—they will be giving valuable instruction, while they will be also improving themselves. There was next a handsome provision for the students on the Dunboyne Establishment. And all this was given without restriction or limitation—without any trick, or evasion of their liberty, in any one way. Oh, it is done in a noble and generous manner, and I feel grateful for it. *(Great cheering.)* I admit I do speak harshly sometimes of those whom I believe are opposed to measures for the good of my country; but I am ready to do justice to all the friends of Ireland—to all who show such a disposition as this Bill shows of serving her. *(Hear, hear.)* I do exclaim there never was a Bill brought in on a fairer basis; and I feel acknowledge it. There is one delightful thing in connection with this act of justice. On Thursday Sir Robert Peel brought in the Maynooth Bill, and passed it by a majority of 102, and on the following day (Friday) he set the Americans at defiance. *(Cheers.)* Yes, finding himself in a strong position, by this act of justice to Ireland, he addressed language to America befitting a British Minister. I say, go on in the same way, and we will set the Americans at defiance. *(Protracted cheers.)* The quarrel is a queer one as it stands. The Americans are bragging away on one side, and Peel is standing in an attitude of defiance on the other. Something like two fellows anxious to be at one another, with their friends holding them, each exclaiming, 'Let me have at him.' *(Laughter.)* I say to Sir Robert Peel give the Irish their Parliament, and to the Americans I would say, don't dare to attack England. You have some 60 million three hundred thousand slaves, the English will send some sergeants and corporals from the West India Islands amongst them. No men like to be worked hard for nothing, and a supply of black sergeants and corporals sent amongst them would turn these slaves into free men. *(Cheers.)* America, I say, don't dare to attack England—if England do justice to Ireland, *(Renewed cheers.)* What need do I claim from Peel between Sir Robert Peel and the Repeal of the Union? Sir Robert Peel's share in the representation of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. O'Connell then went on to detail the catalogue of grievance of which Ireland had cause to complain, and in the course of his speech condemned in strong language the recent outrages perpetrated in Limerick and the other southern counties.

ROMANISM AND REPEAL.
(From the *Paris Letter of the Tablet*.)
Sir Robert Peel positively sent to Rome an Englishman of the name of Petre, who belongs to a Catholic family, but shows himself very indifferent indeed in religious matters, and is even a debaucher. The above agent was to obtain from the Holy See—1st, A measure for repressing the Irish agitation; 2nd, The concession of an intervention, on the part of the British Government, in the nomination of Catholic Bishops. Both these demands were at first positively refused. Petre then produced certain authentic documents, tending to prove that several Irish Bishops and Priests had publicly professed certain doctrines which are irreconcilable with order and peace. It was in this manner

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